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FEDAYEEN: The hijacking of the Lufthansa aircraft from Rome airport was apparently masterminded by a dissident Fatah - Black September official resident in Tripoli, Libya. The official, Ahmad Abd al-Ghaffur, is a Fatah member but a critic of Fatah chief Yasir Arafat. Abd al-Ghaffur reportedly has some connection with Libyan intelligence, although there is no evidence of Libyan complicity in this operation.

The hijackers' demand for the release by the Greek Government of two imprisoned Palestinians who staged a terrorist attack at Athens airport last August suggests that the hijackers may be operating under the guidance of Abd al-Ghaffur, who reportedly planned and supervised the Athens inci-

A principal purpose of the current hijacking apparently was to disrupt the peace conference in Geneva. Abd al-Ghaffur in early 1973 reportedly agreed to coordinate his operations with officials of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, whose head, George Habbash, has publicly opposed participation by the Palestine Liberation Organization in the conference.

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CARIBBEAN OIL: US imports of petroleum products from the major Caribbean refineries, which amounted to 1.3 million barrels per day (b/d) during the first six months of 1973, may soon be reduced as much as 18 percent. Embargoes by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait of crude oil shipments to all major refineries in the area, a Libyan embargo of the Virgin Islands refinery, and a 22-percent cutback in Libyan shipments to refineries in the Bahamas, Netherlands Antilles, and Trinidad--all effective in early November--stand to reduce the inflow of Arab crude oil by over 400,000 b/d, or about 80 percent.

Output of the Caribbean refineries is only beginning to reflect the Arab cutbacks. The refinery in the Bahamas was operating at full capacity as of November 26. Moreover, crude oil processed at Trinidad refineries as of December 11 had dropped by only 65,000 b/d, compared with the expected 210,000 drop in Arab supplies. While the refineries probably are drawing down stocks, the maintenance of output may also indicate substantial diversion of Venezuelan, Ecuadorian, and possibly other crude oil by the oil companies.

The Caribbean refineries depend on imports for all their crude, except for those in Trinidad which obtain about 20 percent domestically. Normally, about 40 percent of the crude supply comes from Venezuela and approximately 25 percent from Libya, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait. In 1972, the refineries, with a combined capacity of about 2 million b/d, processed about 1.8 million b/d of crude and exported 1.5 million b/d of refined products outside the Caribbean area. The US received about 80 percent of the exports, including almost all exports of refineries in the Virgin Islands and the Bahamas.

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